

The Dynamics of Turbulence and Flow During the L-H Transition

by

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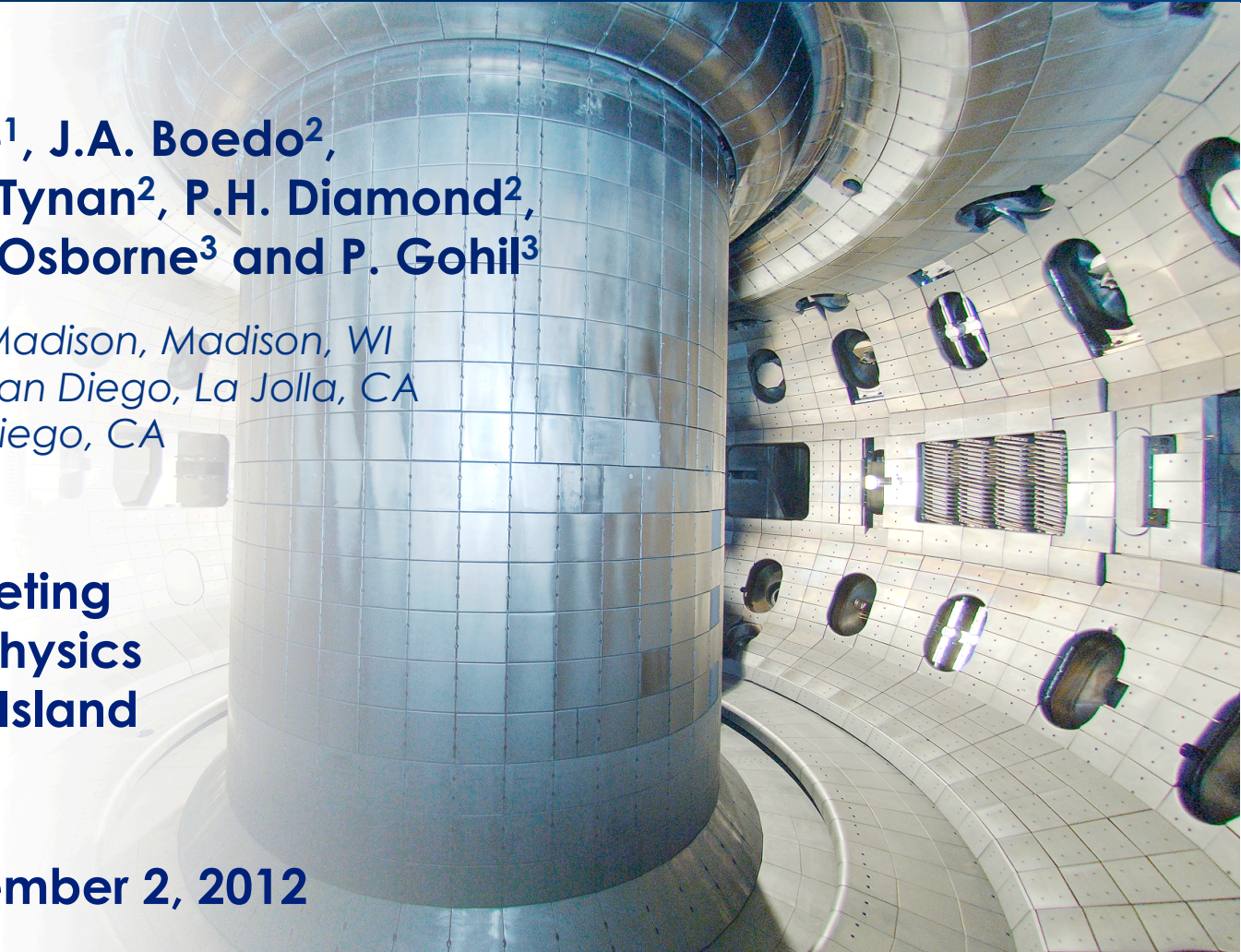
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Presented at the
54th Annual APS Meeting
Division of Plasma Physics
Providence, Rhode Island

October 29 — November 2, 2012

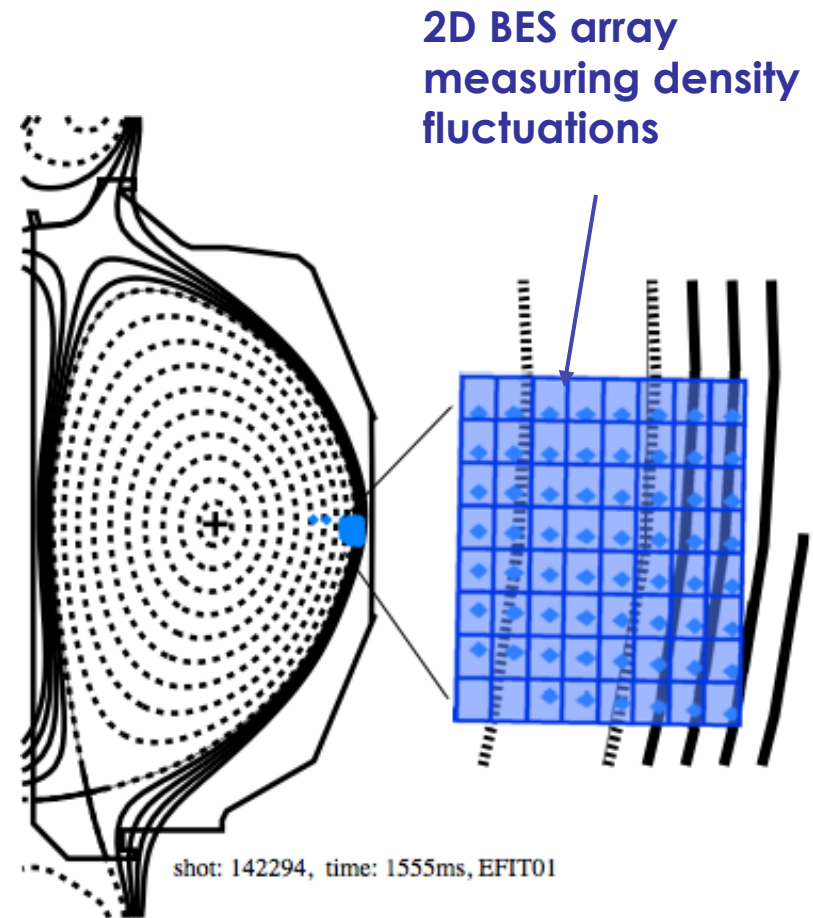


Motivation

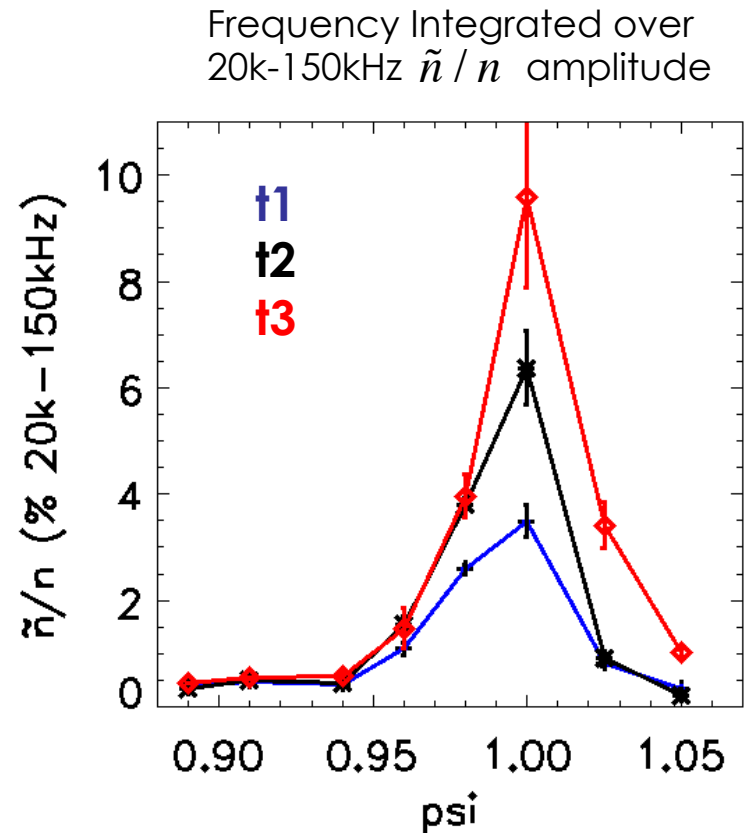
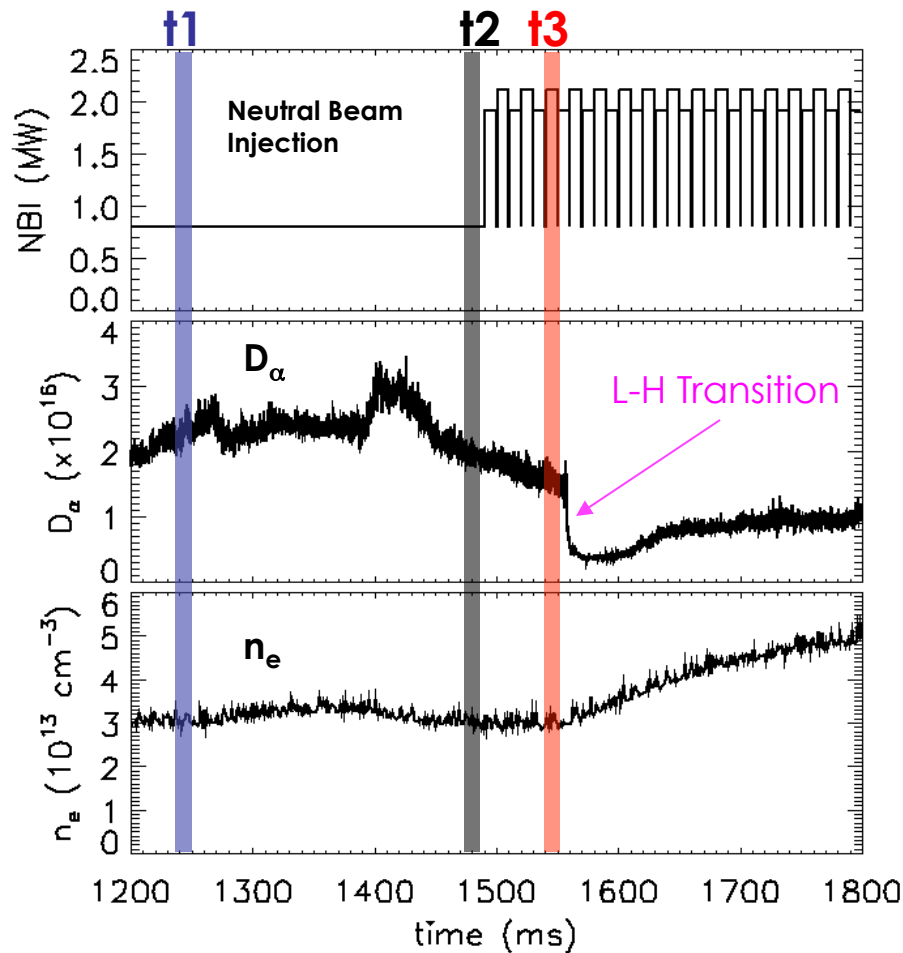
- **Understanding the L-H transition trigger mechanism is essential for fusion**
 - Achieving H-mode will be critical to ITER
 - Need to understand the role of microscopic edge turbulence and flow dynamics
- **Theory predicts turbulence driven shear flow plays a critical role to the L-H transition**
- **Requires detailed turbulence and flow dynamics examination in the edge region before, during and after the L-H transition**

L-H Transition Obtained with Heating Power just above the L-H Transition Power Threshold

- LSN plasma shape (∇B towards X-point)
- Long wavelength density fluctuations are measured with high sensitivity 2D Beam Emission Spectroscopy (BES) array ($k_{\perp}\rho_i < 1$)
 - \tilde{n} / n
 - V_{θ}, V_r
 - Turbulence decorrelation rate
 - Correlation length

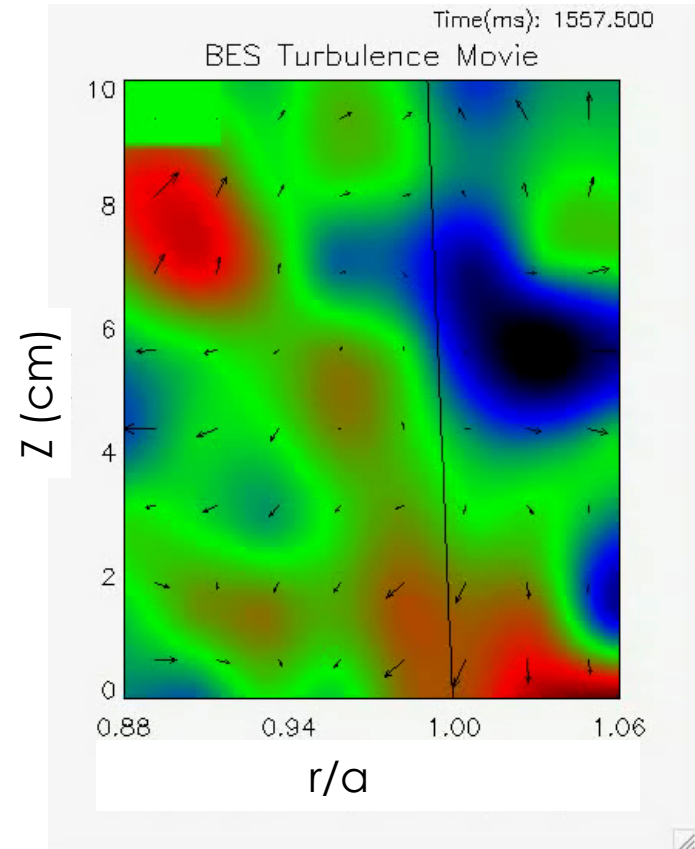


Turbulence Increases with Time and Power Approaching L-H Transition



Turbulent Velocity Fluctuation Measured from Image-based Velocimetry

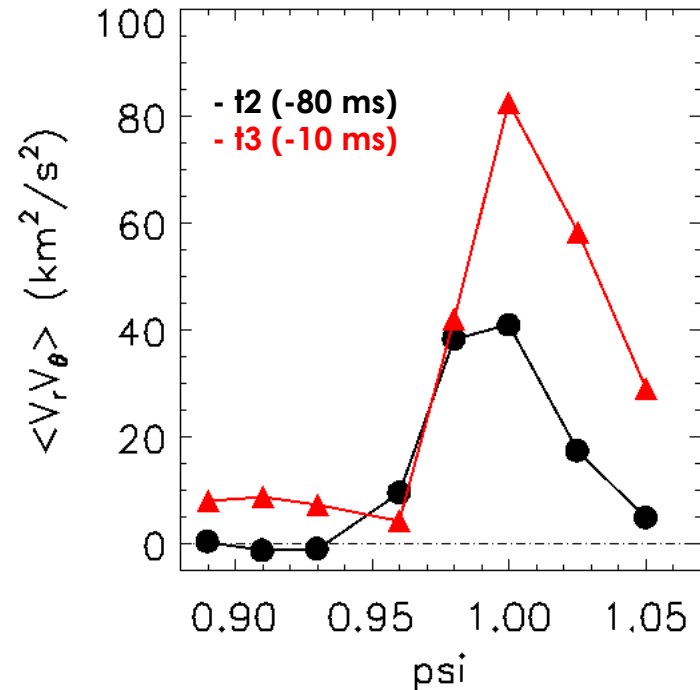
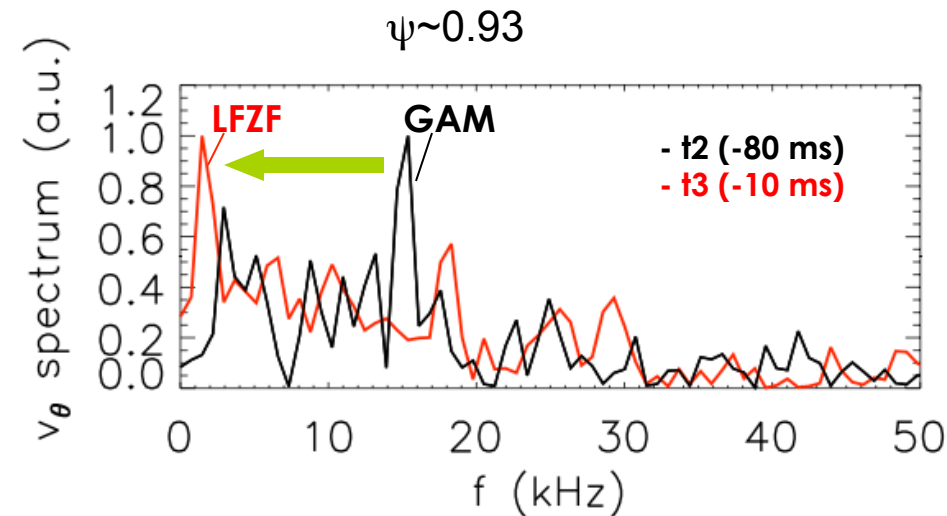
- **Vector-matching frame by frame to infer short time scale velocity fluctuation** [1]
 - Over 10 ms time window
- **With inferred \tilde{v}_θ and \tilde{v}_r**
 - Calculate velocity fluctuation spectrum $S(\tilde{v}_\theta)$
 - Infer Reynolds stress, in principal proportional to the electrostatic Reynolds stress $\langle \tilde{v}_r \tilde{v}_\theta \rangle$



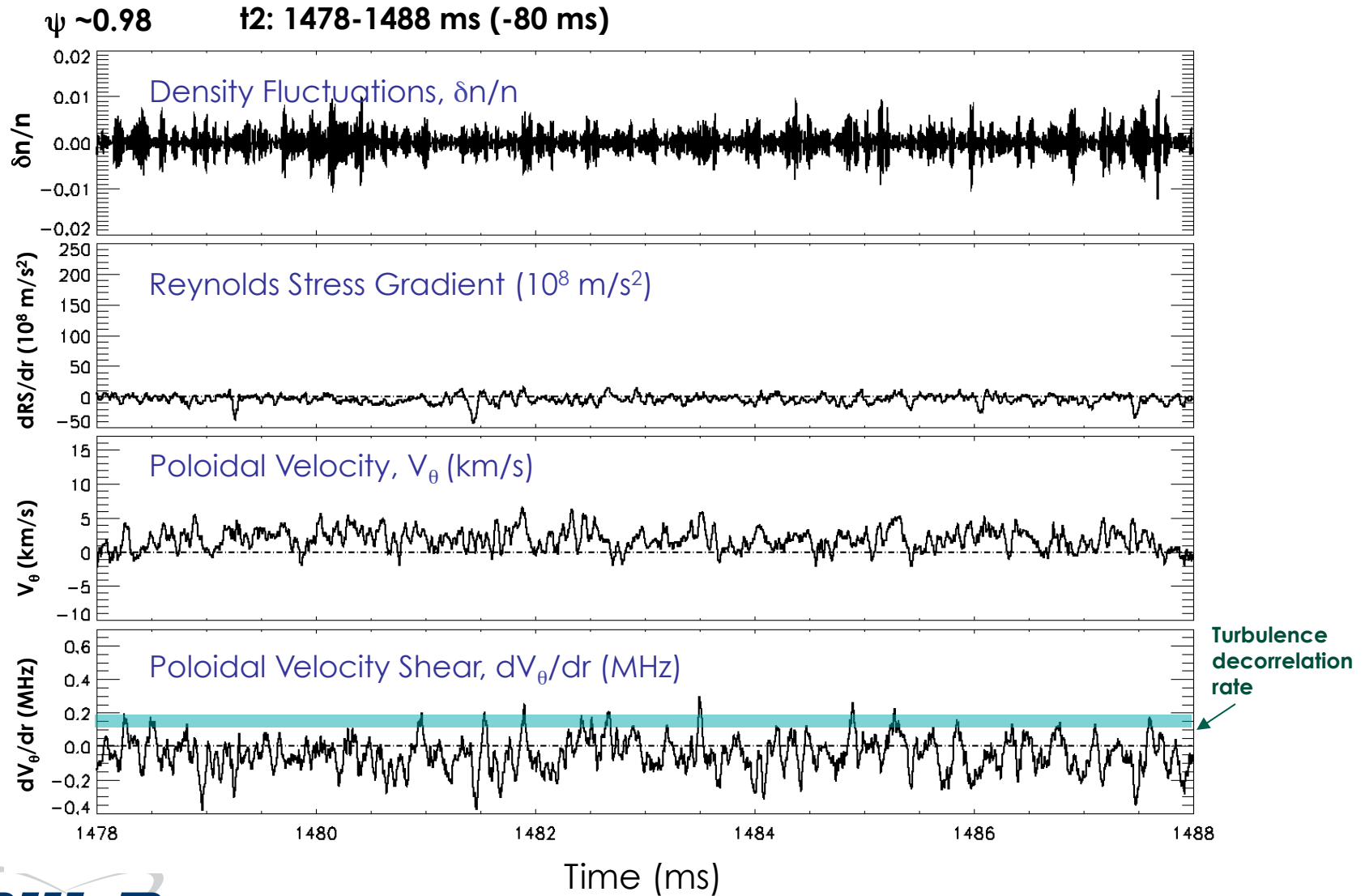
Refer to G.McKee's poster on Thursday

Turbulence Flow Changes from GAM Dominant to LFZF Dominant Approaching the Transition

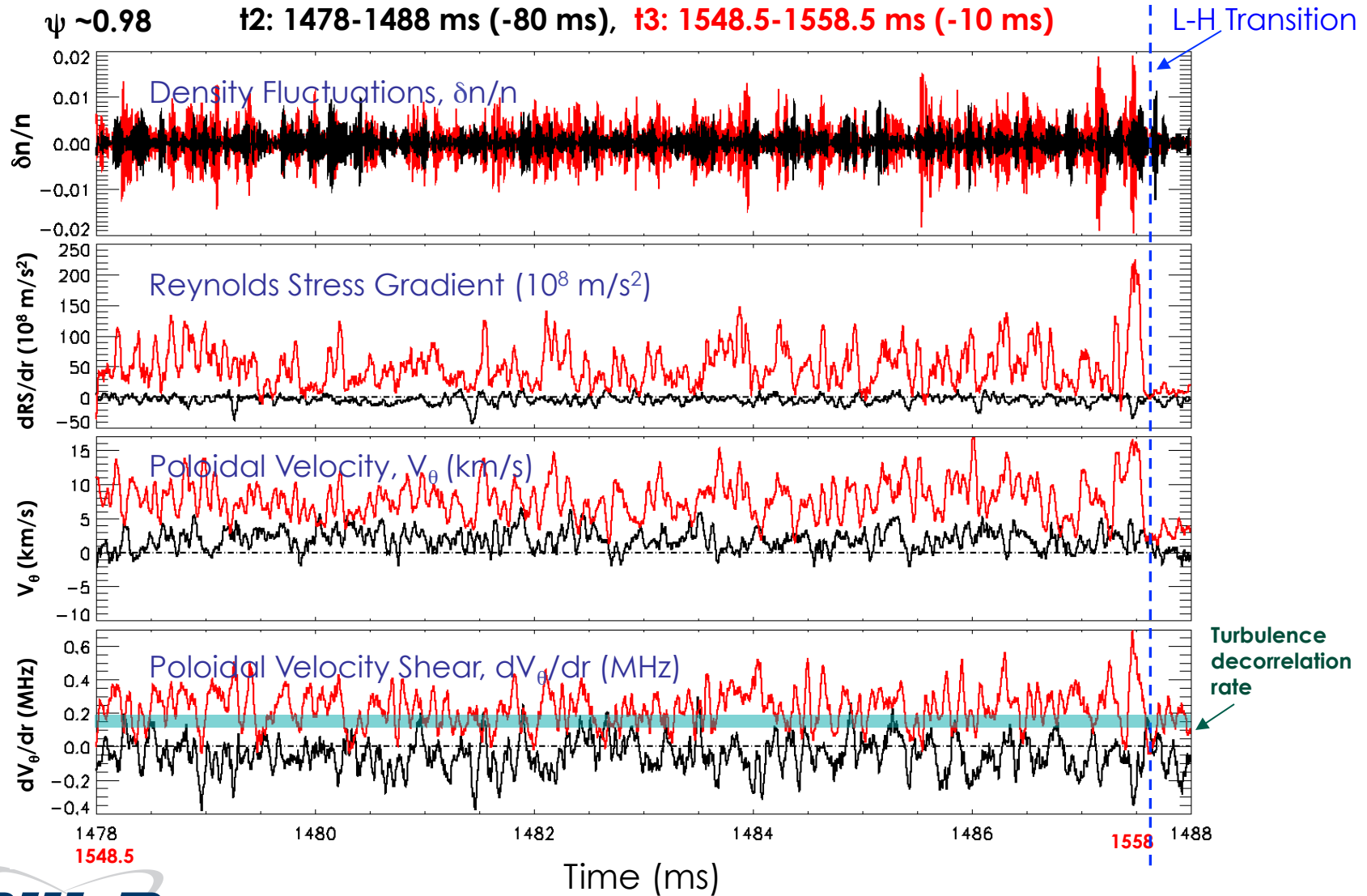
- **GAM- Geodesic Acoustic Mode**
LFZF - Low Frequency Zonal Flow
- **Reynolds stress increases approaching the L-H transition**
 - Consistent with the observation of the increased LFZF



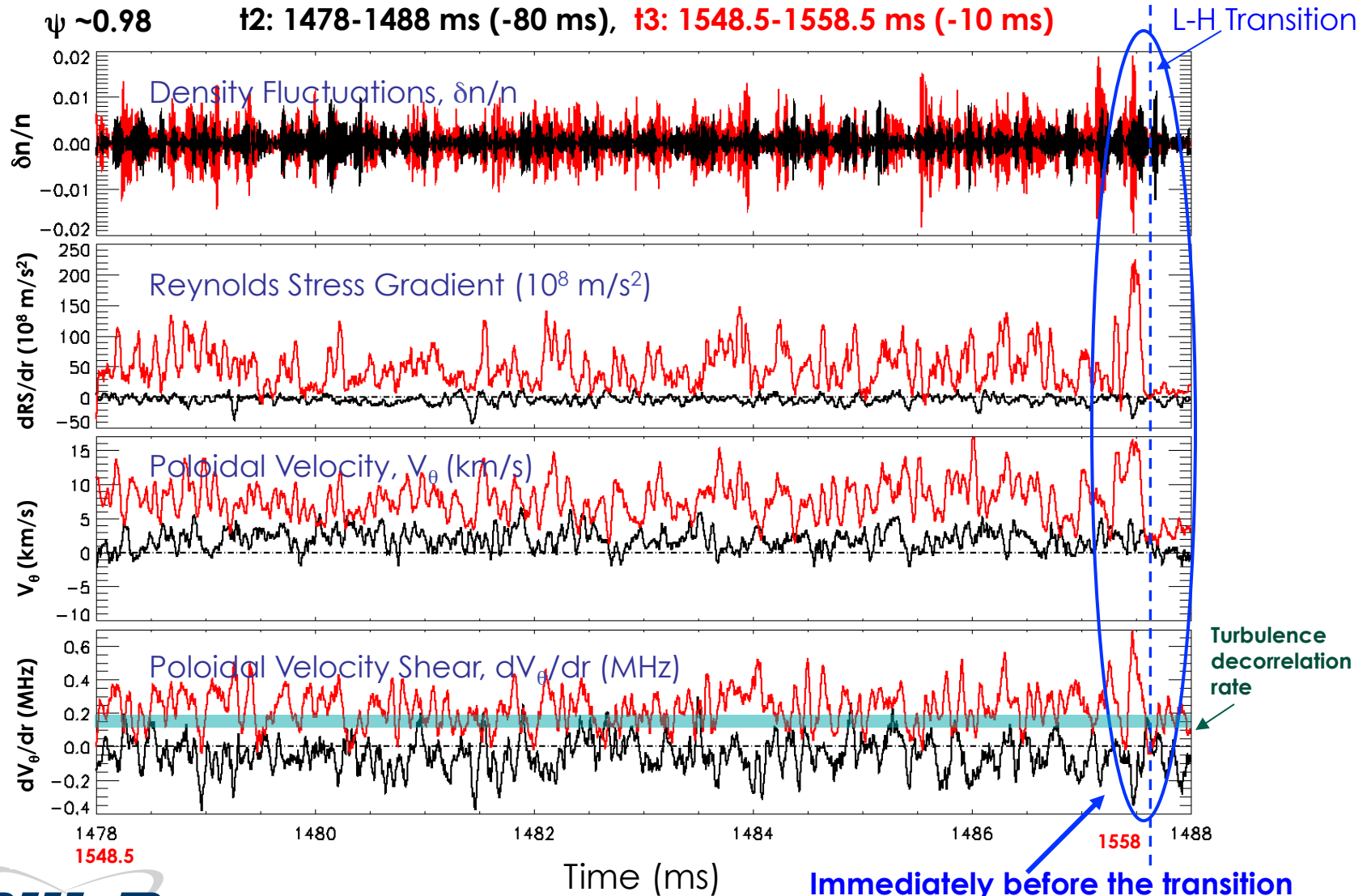
Large Increases in the Turbulence and Flow Shear Approaching the L-H Transition



Large Increases in the Turbulence and Flow Shear Approaching the L-H Transition

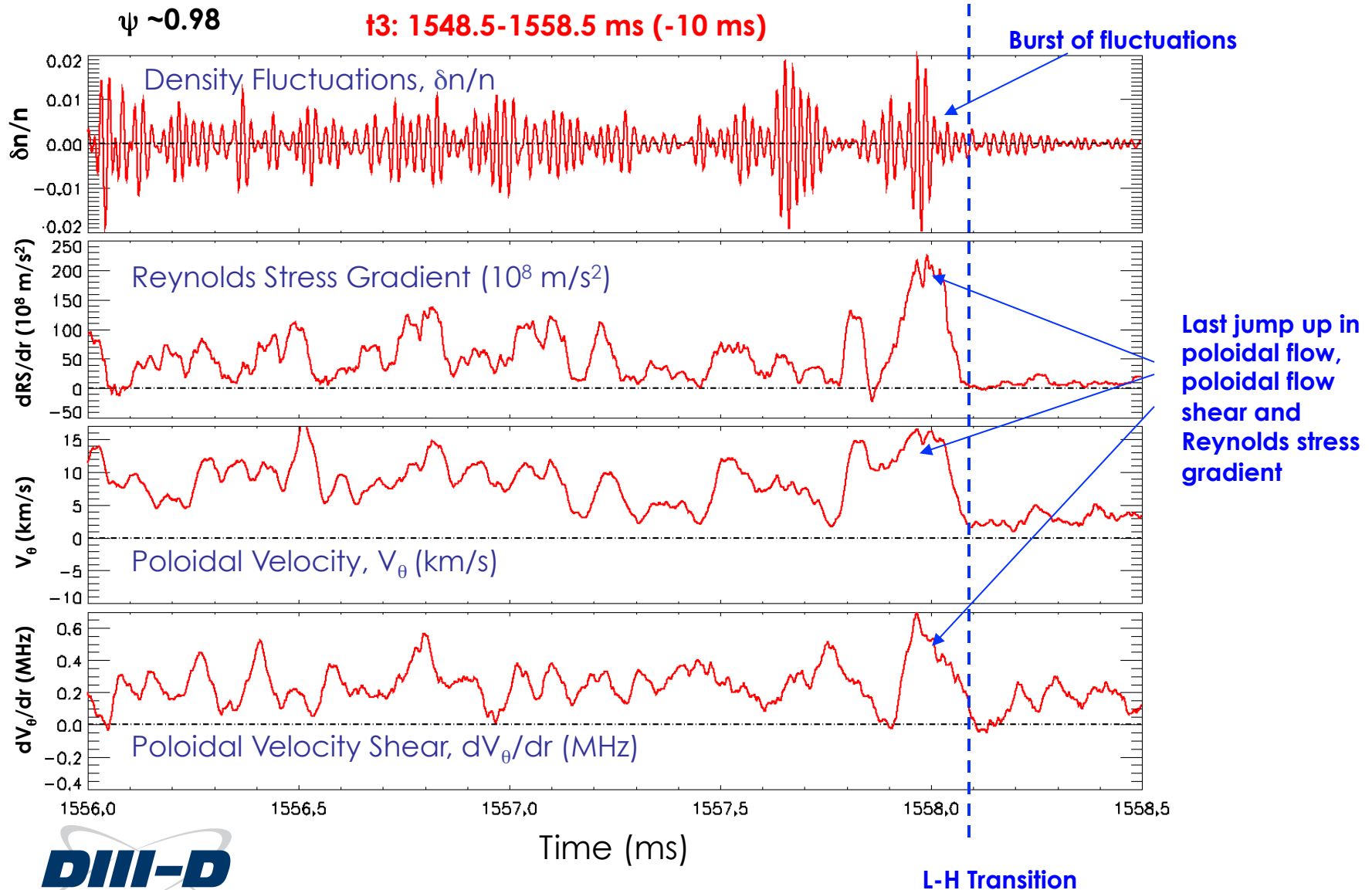


Large Increases in the Turbulence and Flow Shear Approaching the L-H Transition



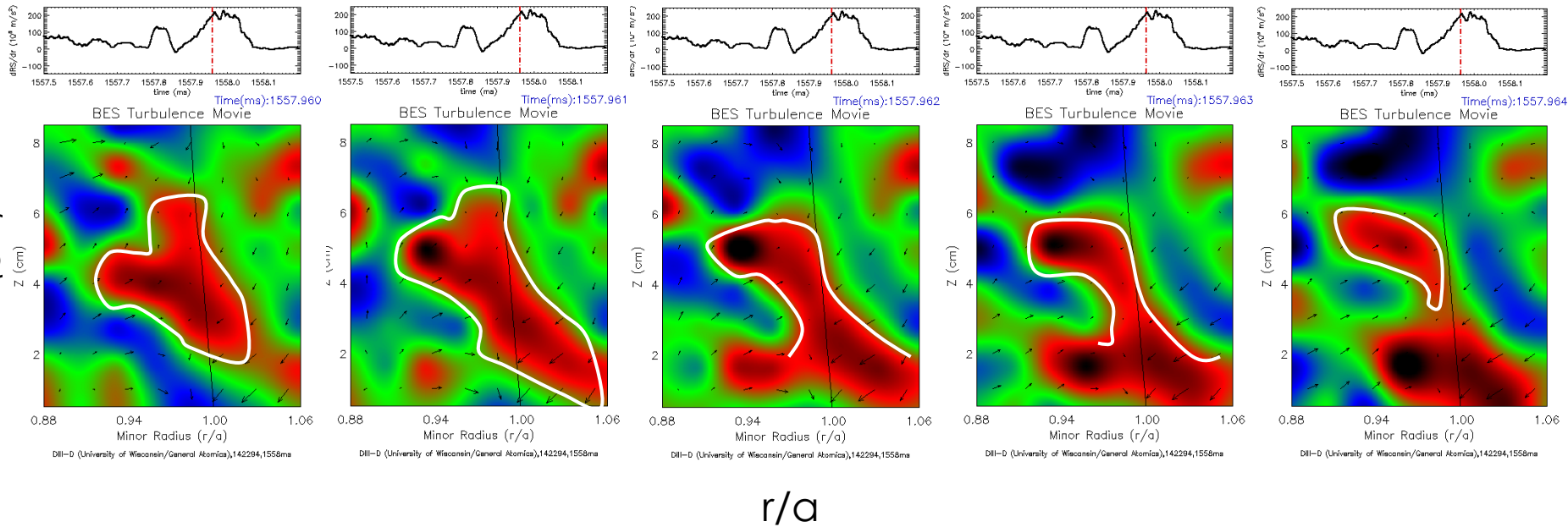
Immediately before the transition there is a big increase in the turbulence and flow shear. 168-12/ZY/rs

Increased Turbulent Flow Shear Appears to Trigger the L-H Transition



2D Imaging Showing Stronger Turbulence Eddy Tilting and Stretching

- Turbulent eddies are stretched, tilted and torn apart

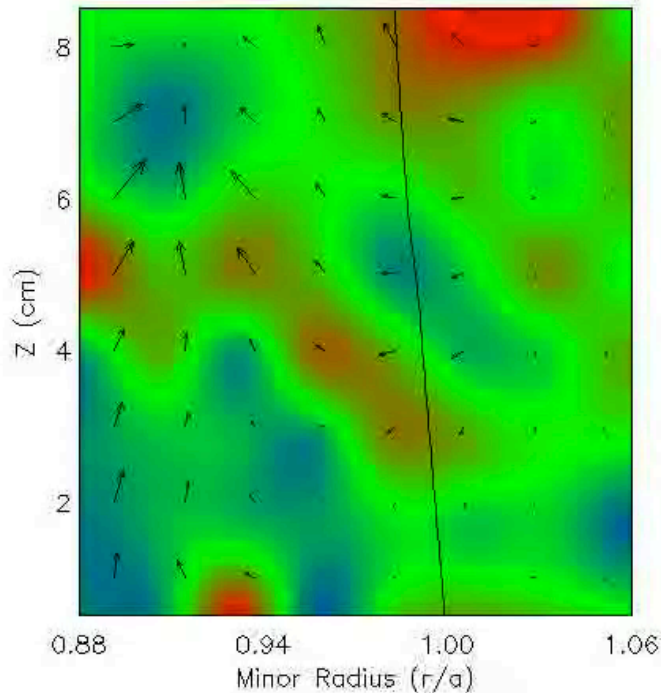
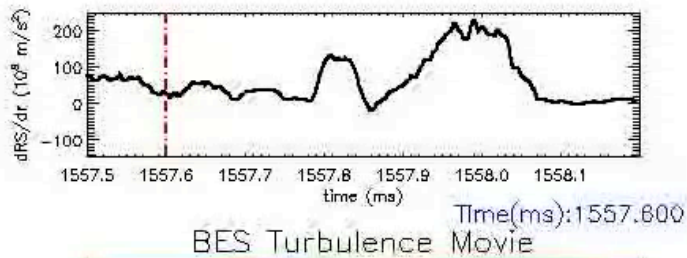


time

2D Imaging Showing Stronger Turbulence Eddy Tilting and Stretching

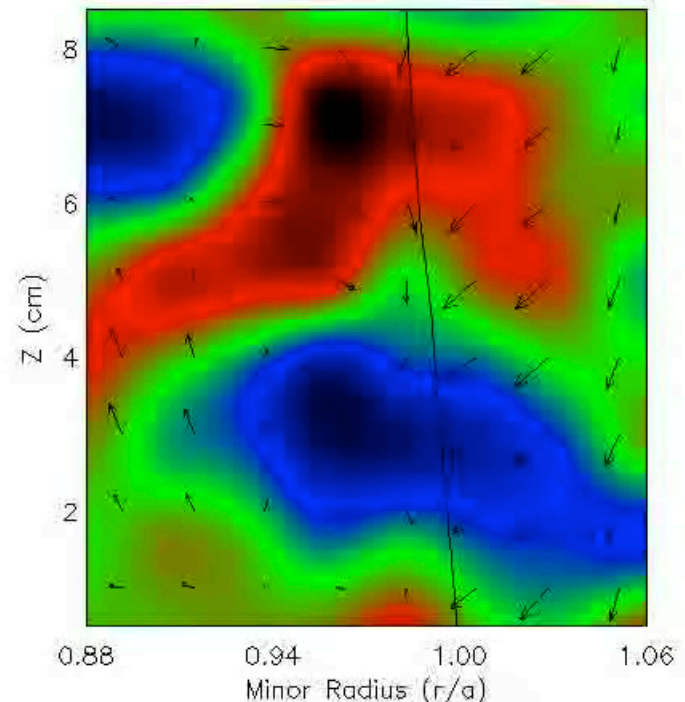
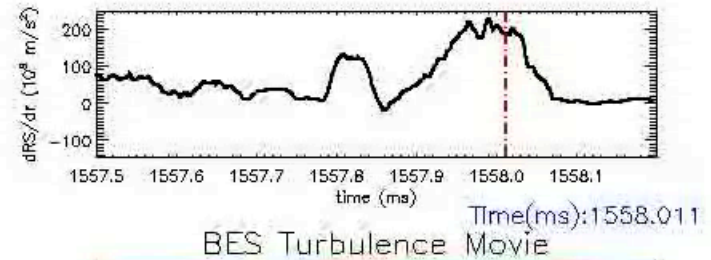
- Turbulent eddies become more rigorous, stretched and tilted immediately before L-H transition
 - Consistent with the jump up of the Reynolds stress

dRS/dr (10^8 m/s²)



DIII-D (University of Wisconsin/General Atomics),142294,1558ms

dRS/dr (10^8 m/s²)



DIII-D (University of Wisconsin/General Atomics),142294,1558ms

Summary

- **Density fluctuation amplitudes increase with time and input power approaching the L-H transition**
- **Inferred Reynolds stress and Reynolds stress gradient increase approaching the L-H transition**
 - Turbulence equilibrium poloidal flow changes from GAM dominant to LFZF like dominant approaching the transition
- **Immediately before the transition turbulence amplitudes, Reynolds stress gradient and flow shear increase largely**
- **Taken together, the observations are consistent with the picture that the increased power flux leads to increased turbulence, turbulent Reynolds stress, shear flow development, and a rapid changing edge flow that triggers the transition**
- **Future work**
 - Mean E_r evolution right before L-H transition
 - Macroscopic scaling of L-H transition power threshold and relation to the microscopic turbulence dynamics